

Abstract

Introduction: Nephrectomy is remove of kidney that can be due to renal destruction as a result of various disease or kidney transplantation and is one of the important issues in medicine, because can impose considerable financial costs to person and society, on the other hand, is an aggressive Method that can lead to surgical complication and psychologic side effect on person.

It's notable that many of disease can lead to kidney destruction and subsequently nephrectomy, can be diagnosed, treated and prevented. The goal of this study is evaluation of ethiology and rate of the nephrectomy.

Material and Methods: In this study that is a descriptive, cross sectional study, all patients that have undergone nephrectomy within 1379-1384 years were evaluated. After studing patients units information available in the archives, the questionnaires were filled and compeleted with hospital pathology lab's units information that were noted, what was the main cause of nephrectomy case.

Results: Within this period of time, 100 cases of nephrectomy were done, all of them were because of renal disease. The histopathological findings included non – functioning kindeny 79 (due to infection, obstruction, congenital disorder), renal malignancy 14, renal abscess 4, trauma 3. The male / female ratio was 56: 44 and 16 cases were 0-20 yearsold, 30 cases

between 21-40 yo, 39 cases between 41-60 yo and 16 cases were over 60 yearsold.

Conclusion: According to above, the most common cause of nephrectomy are those disorders that can be diagnosed and treated on time and subsequently can reduce renal destruction and nephrectomy rate. Also these patients, many times before their disease have had some of sign and symptom of the renal disease, and because of unknowing and no attention, came when this vital organ was destructed and we can't do more. With uncreasing sociefy information about diseases and their attention to health can reduce renal destraction and nephrectomy rate.

Key words: Ethiology of the nephrectomy, Nephrolithiasis, Infection, Malignancy, trauma, Ardabil